TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,) or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares,	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three squares,	2 25	3 00	4 50

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One square, or less	$1 00	$2 00	$10 00
Two squares,	6 00	9 00	15 00
Three squares,	8 00	12 00	20 00
Four squares,	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column,	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column,	20 00	35 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$2 50
Auditors' Notices.....2 00
Estray, or other short Notices.....1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc., are also increased.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865. NO. 31.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing, the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHARITY.

When you meet with one suspected
Of some secret deed of shame,
And for this by all rejected
As a thing of evil fame,
Guard thine every look and action,
Speak no words of heartless blame,
For the slanderer's vile detraction,
Yet may soil thy goodly name.

When you meet with one pursuing
Ways the lost have wandered in,
Working out his own undoing,
With his recklessness and sin;
Think, if placed in his condition,
Would a kind word be in vain?
Or a look of cold suspicion,
Win thee back to truth again?

There are spots that bear no flowers,
Not because the soil is bad,
But the summer's genial showers
Never make their bosom glad;
Better have an act that's kindly
Treated sometimes with disdain,
Than by judging others blindly,
Doom the innocent to pain.

COQUETRY AND RETRIBUTION.

The south winds blew gently through the branches of the stately old elm and pine trees in the beautiful park owned by Judge Auburn, whose mansion was situated on the outskirts of a beautiful village in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. On that calm, warm evening might have been seen, seated in the little summer house in the above mentioned park with a volume of Tennyson's poems in her lap, beautiful Viola Auburn, Judge Auburn's niece and the belle and coquette of the village. She was in deep reverie. I fear my pen would fail me if I were to attempt to give my readers a description of her as she appeared in her evening wrapper. Suffice to say, that her jet black hair, which fell in long curls around her shoulders, her fairy-like form and winning ways had wrought for her countless admirers. Among the most ardent of these were Eugene Montour and Harry Worthington.—Viola was started from the reverie into which she had fallen by a rustling of the bushes on the outside, and the next moment she was face to face with a young lieutenant—Eugene Montour.

"Good evening, darling," said he, taking her proffered hand. "How is my little one?"

"Very well, I thank you. Why, Mr. Montour, you look like the hero of many battles already, with those regimentals on."

"No flattery, darling."

"Indeed, it is not flattery in the least."

A few more common-place remarks were made, when Eugene seated himself by her side, and, taking her hand in his, said—

"Viola, the train which will carry me to my regiment, a few miles below here, will be due in a few moments, therefore, what I wish to say must be said in a few words. Our regiment leaves the day after tomorrow for Washington, and I could not go away and leave you without once more asking you to be my wife. I have already asked you twice, but I will venture it the third time. You little dream how dear you are to me, and what a great pleasure it will be to me to know, while on the battle-field, that when I return it will be to claim you as a bride."

He paused. He saw that she was about going to speak, but he interrupted her, saying—

"I fear your answer. If you love me as I love you, you will not blast my future happiness."

Viola rose and, facing him, said—

"Well, Mr. Montour, I may as well be frank with you, I do love you, but I am engaged to another."

How harshly those words grated on the brave young lieutenant's ears; and, just as he was going to ask who was his rival, a third party appeared on the scene. It was Harry Worthington.

"I hope I do not intrude."

"Oh! not in the least. On the contrary, we are glad to see you," she said, advancing and taking his proffered hand.

The two gentlemen were then introduced to each other, and, after a few remarks were made about the evening, the war, and a few other subjects, Lieutenant Montour wished his companion a good night, left them with a sad heart and downcast spirit, and wended his way to the village depot, there to get on board the train that would carry him to his regiment; but what was his surprise to find that the only occupants of the train were a few of his fellow officers, who informed him that this train was to carry their regiment southward. The next day found our hero in Washington, awaiting further orders.

Let us return to our heroine, whom we left in company with Harry Worthington.

"Viola," he said, after they had conversed for some time, "tell me what Mr. Montour is to you?"

"Why," she said, with a laugh and a coquettish toss of the head, "we are betrothed to each other!"

"Viola, I have long hoped to win your love, and some day to call you my own. I have long loved you, and now that I know that you can be no more to me, the world will be dark at best. Miss Auburn, I hope you will allow me to see you home, as the evening is getting quite dark."

"No; I thank you. I do not wish to put you to so much trouble, and I love to be out after dark by myself."

"Then I will have to bid you good evening, for I have made an engagement that must be fulfilled," he said, rising and taking her hand.

"I hope we part as friends, Mr Worthington?"

"Yes, as friends; but nothing more."

So saying, he left her.

"Oh! the simpleton," she said, after he had gone, "to think that I would bind myself to a confounded husband! No, indeed. When I want a husband, I'll let them know. Two more lovers struck from my long list; yet it is still long enough. Why, I'll have a dozen offers yet before the month is out! But what do I care? I can tell them all the same tale I have told to-night. And then to see them whince, as though a shell had exploded at their feet. Oh! it is so dramatical! But still, in the long list of my admirers, I believe that Eugene Montour receives the larger portion of my affections and if the truth were known, I believe I love him, and I almost wish I had accepted of his offer instead of telling him I was engaged. But still it is not too late. When he comes home from the war I will tell him how I deceived him, and then I will set my cap for him in earnest."

So saying, she flirted out of her retreat and started for home. In the garden she met her uncle.

"Ah! you little truant! I was getting alarmed at your absence, and was coming to hunt you."

"Oh! never fear me, uncle. I have been having a splendid time with my lovers, you know, uncle."

"Yes, I know," he said, as he returned to his library, while Viola passed on to her bed chamber, there to dream of her many lovers.

The following morning, as Judge Auburn was perusing the columns of the village newspaper, his eye caught sight of a paragraph headed "Suicide," and at the same moment he heard Viola's merry voice in the garden. Calling her into him, he said—

"Listen to this: 'Last night, about 10 o'clock, the dead body of Harry Worthington was found in the outskirts of the village. He was shot through the heart. A pistol was found on his person, so that it is supposed he came to his death by committing suicide.'"

The horror that was depicted on Viola's face on hearing this can be better imagined than described.

"What can be the cause of this?" asked her uncle.

"Indeed, I cannot tell. Why, it was only last evening I saw Mr. Worthington in very good spirits."

No more was then said on the subject. Both were too busy with their own thoughts on the sad occurrence to give utterance to speech, and Viola soon retired to her own room, there to give way to grief in a flood of tears, for well she knew what was the cause of Harry Worthington's death. But, after the first shock was over, she seemed to pay very little attention to the melancholly occurrence, and was soon busy carrying on her old tricks of coquetry.

A dreadful battle had been fought, and the papers containing long lists of the killed and wounded; and, one evening, as Viola was looking over one of these lists, her eye cought the name of "Lieutenant Eugene Montour, killed." One shriek was all that escaped from her lips; and her uncle, on rushing into the room, found her in a state of insensibility.

He carried her to her room. A physician was summoned, who pronounced her in a very critical condition. After this, days and weeks of delirium followed, and the only utterance to which she gave vent was—

"Eugene, Eugene! how I loved you and cruelly wronged you!"

She finally recovered; but all of her coquettish ways left her, and she refuses to receive the attention of any of her late admirers. She says that her love is buried in the grave of Eugene Montour, whom she so cruelly wronged; and she has never frequented that summer house since the night she refused to accept of the offer of the only man she ever loved.

Written for the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Battle Incidents of the Scriptures.

Abigail or Female Influence,—1st SAMUEL, XXVI.

The government of the heart at one time is no pledge of its subsequent submission. The hero who saved the life of Saul when anger whispered, Slay him, now arms his band to make a descent upon Nabal to sweep him and his household from the earth. The protection extended by David and his men to the flocks of Nabal, laid the latter under solemn obligations to reciprocate both sympathy and benefit, and when he proved false to duty, vengeance awoke against him, and with justice for its stimulant, was about to act, when Providence overruled it. If any class of men are worthy of our love, and if to any we should extend a princely hospitality it is surely they whose vigilance and military skill secure to us the enjoyment of our fireside comforts and the tranquil leisure to prosecute our plans. Parsimony toward such would be a double wrong. This however, Nabal inflicted. Abigail, his wife, when apprised of it and also of the hostile demonstrations of David, advanced to meet him with an abundant supply of the choisest food; timid, indeed, but still hopeful and building much for her final success in the known chivalry and gallantry of his character to appease whose anger was her prayerful aim. In this generous supply prepared by the good Abigail, for the hungry and thirsty soldiers of David, we have almost a fac-simile of that care for the bodily wants of the patriot soldier which has characterized woman in all ages, and never more than in the present gigantic war. Tender by nature, and moulded in the school of sensibility, the desolate condition of the soldier, whether in service or in the hospital appeals to her heart and enlists her feeling most profoundly. The manhood too, which perils all for country, develops that veneration which some might call a romantic ardor of interest, but which the physchologist knows to be an integral sentiment of womanhood, fatal, sometimes, when it prompts her to lose sight of the vices of the man in his palpable heroism, and to link her fate with one who is unworthy of her alliance. As we see Abigail spreading out her profuse gifts, her bread and corn, and sheep all dressed, and figs and raisins and skins filled with wine, we seem to be transported to an oriental refreshment saloon, where a good Jewish female has anticipated a modern invention and antedated our own beneficence. The bustling scenes which must have followed the stir of distributing the food and drink, her servants moving about and acting as waiters and almoners, the glee and harmony which prevailed among the soldiers where the banquet was enlivened by the presence of a beautiful and cultured woman amid her galaxy of female servants, each fascinating and courteous, anxious to please and gentle in active ministrations, all this must have formed a tableau beneath that Syrian sky only to be surpassed when regiments of hungry men have filed from the steamboat or the car into the capacious saloon where the women of Philadelphia have emulated their Jewish sister Abigail, and proved that the female heart in every clime and in all ages is turned to one common key of disinterested love and prompt and willing sympathy. We have drawn this picture to fill out the Bible vacum, for although we are told that David dismissed to her abode, Abigail and her train after his polite reception of her gifts, we are not unwarranted in the belief that the brevity of Bible sketches is the only cause for the omission of this pleasant episode. Apart from this hospitality of woman we have to look upon her as the persuasive agent to moderate the anger of the soldier and to inculcate clemency even in the behalf of the offending. As among the ancient Germans we are told by Tacitus that the presence of the females in the army stimulated their husbands and sons to barbaric war, and men fought like demons when urged forward by the cries and exhortations of the visible corps of wives and sisters who loomed within sight from first to last, nor intermitted their shrieks and wailings till the die was thrown which consigned them to slavery or gave them back to the arms of those they dearly loved; so now our women both act as stimulants to the patriotism of our soldiery, and on the other hand moderate the vengeance which war would inflict on the foe. The tender voice of Abigail kept back David from a deed of indiscriminate retaliation which would have involved her whole innocent household along with parsimonious and churlish Nabal, her uncongenial mate. Reasoning and argument from a man would not have curbed the fiery soul of David. It required the soft hand of Abigail as in the case of the Corsican Napoleon it demanded the heavenly influence of Josephine, that angel in mortal drapery, to tranquilize the maddened pulse of that usurper of the universe. And well is it arranged by Heaven, that for every Hector there is an Andromache and that female dissuasion can rebut the precipitancy of manhood. The whole barbaric character of the South in its treatment of the wounded, its insults to the dead, and its demonism to the defenceless and the weak has been the outgrowth of female influence. Had that influence been on the side of humanity, no sectional antipathy could have withstood her omnipotent appeal for clemency. Pride, vengeance, scorn, malignity, would have melted into mist before her one tearful look of kind remonstrance, her one appealing gesture of deprecation and of entreaty. And that she did not so act proves how debasing is the influence of slavery, how it dwarfs our interest in humanity, how it robs the female soul of its most characteristic feature, the lenity that shields even a foe, when that foe is disarmed and helpless. We cannot but think that the unparalleled atrocities of the South have resulted from the fact that not one gentle Abigail has blest their clime. A cause which can thus metamorphose the gentler sex and take them from the sweet calm temperature of mercy to plunge them into the tempestuous depths of partisan malignity is a cause the espousal of which is enough to shame the most unblushing. Say not that men will spurn this control of woman. See David in his phrenzy sheathe his sword, because grace and beauty and persuasion wove his silken net of thralldom. And never would men in a civilized clime have dared to run counter to the fixed dogmas of military courtesy and humanity had the leaven of combined female influence been more salutary in its character. Edicts of the State might have enforced the most hellish cruelties, pulpits have desecrated the sweet spirit of the gospel by giving to cold-blooded persecution the garb of equity, poetry might have wedded the lyre to a deification of all that was vindictive, but woman even now has only to lay her soft hand on *all such agencies* and say to man, "For my sake repudiate their adoption, for my sake break from their control," and like the clay in the hand of the potter, he would bear her impress before he had felt the weight of the gentle seal which had produced it, and burst forth as a hot-house plant in an efflorescence of warmth and geniality, while scarcely conscious of the sun of beauty whose ray had been so silent yet so morally potential.—*Rev. Edward C. Jones, A. M.*

Learning the Currency.

Of all the close dealers among us, the Dutchmen live on the least, and shave the closest. It is astonishing how soon they learn our currency. A good thing occurred, however, a few days since, with a keeper of a small "Lager Beer" saloon, in this neighborhood, who undertook to teach his assistant, a thick-headed sprout of "Fadderland," the difference between "five pence" and "six-pence."

"You see, John, de piece mit de vomans ish de five pence, and de piece mitout de vomans ish de six-pence."

"Yah!" said John, with a dull twinkle of intelligence.

A wag of a loafer, who overheard the lecture, immediately conceived the idea of a "saw" and "Lager Bier" gratis, for that day at least. Procuring a three cent piece, he watched the departure of the "boss," and going up to John, he called for a mug of "bier," throwing down the coin and looking as if he expected his change. John who remembered his recent lesson, took up the piece, and muttering to himself:

"Mitout de vomans—'tish von six-pence," handed over three coppers change.

How often the aforesaid wag drank that day, we know not, it depended upon his thirst and the number of times he could exchange three coppers for three cent pieces; but when the "boss" came home at night, the number of small coin astonished him.

"Vat ish dese, John; you take so many?"

"Six-pence!" replied John, with a peculiar satisfied leer.

"Six-pence! Dunder and blitzen! You take all dese for six-pence? Who from?"

"De man mit peard like Kossuth; he dhink all day mit himself."

"Der teufel! You give change every time?"

"Y-a-h!" said John, with a vacant stare.

"Der teufele atch de Yankees," was all the astonished Dutchman could say.

A Rebel Editor on Northern Politics.

Mr. Edward Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, who was for a long time a prisoner at Fort Warren, subsequently released on parole, and finally exchanged, publishes in that paper, a long account of what he saw and heard in the North, while at large in New York and elsewhere. Mr. Pollard declares that the radical peace party at the North has never been considerable in numbers or influence, although there are very many who wish the war to be stopped. Many of the leaders of the democratic party are at the bottom peace men, but find it necessary to maintain their influence "to use the pretence of 'Constitutional Union' to catch the fools who believe in the possibility of such a thing, an example," Mr. Pollard adds, "not only of Yankee newspaper moral, but a damning evidence of the incoherence and rottenness of the so-called Democratic party in the North, which finds such base equivocation necessary to sustain it." While this is true, however, Mr. Pollard thinks there can be no doubt whatever that at the time of the Chicago Convention "the Democratic party in the North had prepared a secret programme o operations, the final and inevitable conclusion of which was the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States." He says:

It was proposed to get to this conclusion by distinct and successive steps, so as not to alarm too much the Union sentiment of the country. The first step was, to be the proposition of the "Union as it was," in a Convention of the States; if that was voted down, then the proposition of a new principle of federation, limeted to the foreign relations and to the revenue; if that was rejected, then the proposition of an Inter-Confederate Union, to preserve, as far as possible, by an extraordinary league, the American prestige; and if all these propositions, intended as successive tests of the spirit of the South, were to fail, then at last the independence of the Confederate States, made *sine qua non*, was to be conceded by the Democratic party of the North, as the last resort of pacification, and the one of two alternatives where their choice could no longer hesitate. It will be seen from this sketch of the programme that the design of the Democratic party was to get the North on the naked issue of war and separation.

This plan, as everybody knows, utterly failed; the Democratic party went to pieces, and may now be considered, according to Mr. Pollard, as having practically disappeared from the political arena. The disclosures he makes, however, as to the purpose of the party are no less valuable because of past failure in their execution. We see that the pretence of devotion to the Union, so ostentatiously maintained by the leaders and managers of that party, was a mere cover for a policy contemplating an abandonment of the vital objects of the war, and in that disclosure may find a warning against committing power in the future to the men thus engaged in plotting the downfall of the national honor.

Mr. Pollard is very severe upon those professed friends of the South who, with all their expressions of sympathy, sit indolently in cushioned chairs and do nothing. The South, he says, does not want any such "vague and fruitless commiseration;" she asks for her rights, not "for the half-peace and broken dishes of Northern philanthrophy." Mr. Pollard is equally severe upon the Southern refugees who throng our Northern cities, characterizing them as "the most contemptible of creatures." He says upon this point, and his statement in reference to the operations in gold of this class of people, is worthy of attention:

"There are hundreds and thousands of these sympathetic absentees who in the spirit of the sheerest cowardice and the grossest selfishness exploit their Southern 'patriotism' in the garish hotels of New York, and are trying to pass their time pleasantly among the creature comforts of Yankeedom, while the beloved people of the South are left to take for themselves all the privations of the war. Many of them live extravagantly; not a few gamble in the gold rooms. And these refugees, doughfaced adventures, fugitives from the conscription, and cowards of every stripe, who are bloating and pampering themselves in Yankeedom, talk 'secesh' as loudly and as bravely in the New York Hotel as in the Spottswood at Richmond."

These vagabond refugees, Mr. Pollard observes, are invariably the trumpetors of Jeff. Davis, and are it is intimated, his agents and emissaries. It was these men, doubtless, who stimulated the late attempt to burn down New York, who helped to foment the terrible riots in that city a year and a half ago, and who are constantly engaged in movements of one kind and another for promoting the rebel cause. Notwithstanding these varied services, however, the fact that they are avoiding the hardships of life within the rebel lines, and living sumptuously while their fellow rebels are suffering every privation and want, appears to offend Mr. Polard's scrupulous tastes, and he menacingly declares:

The "sympathizers" the writer has described may well dread a party in the South sworn to uphold the standards of citizenship and society in the Confederacy, pledged to disown them when their tardy steps shall be turned toward our liberated country, and jealously resolved to preserve the fruits of our independence for those who have watered them with thier blood, or brought them to their perfections by unwearied labor and sincere solicitude.

Sizing Down the Ages of Man.

The man that dies youngest as might be expected, perhaps, is the railway brakesman. His average age is only 27. Yet this must be taken with some allowance, from the fact that hardly any but young and active men are employed in this capacity. At the same age dies the factory workwoman, through the combined influence of confined air, sedentary posture, scant wages and unremitting toil. Then comes the railway baggage man, who is smashed on an average at 30. Milliners and dressmakers live but very little longer. The average of the one is 32 and the other 33. The engineer, the fireman, the conductor, the powder maker, the well digger and the factory operative, all of whom are exposed to sudden and violent deaths, die on an average under the age of 35. The cutler, the dyer, the leather dresser, the apothecary, the confectioner, the cigar maker, the printer, the silversmith, the painter, the shoe cutter, the engraver and the machinist, all of whom lead confined lives, in an unwholesome atmosphere do not reach the average age of 40. The musician blows his breath all out of his body at 40. Then comes trades that are active, or in a pure air. The baker lives to an average age of 43, the butcher to 49, the brickmaker to 47, the carpenter to 49, the furnace man to 43, the mason to 48, the stone cutter to 43, the tanner to 49, the tinsmith to 41, the weaver to 44, the drover to 40, the cook to 45, the inn-keeper to 46, the laborer to 44, the domestic servant [female] to 43, the tailor to 43, the tailoress to 41. Why should the barber live till 50, if not to show the virtue there is in personal neatness and soap and water? Those who average over half a century among mechanics are those who keep their muscles and lungs in health and moderate exercise and not troubled with weighty cares. The blacksmith hammers till 51, the cooper to 52, and the wheelright till 50. The miller lives to be whitened with the age of 61. The ropemaker lengthens the thread of his life to 55; merchants, wholesale and retail, to 62. Professional men live longer than is generally supposed. Litigation kills clients sometimes, but seldom lawyers, for they average 55. Physicians prove their usefulness by prolonging their own lives to the same period. The sailor averages 43, the caulker 64, the sailmaker 52, the stevedore 55, the ferryman 65, and the pilot 64. A dispensation of Providence that "Maine Law" men may consider incomprehensible is, that brewers and distillers live to the ripe old age of 64. Last and longest lived come paupers, 67, and "gentlemen," 68. The only two classes that do nothing for themselves and live on their neighbors, outlast all the rest.

"HERE'S YOUR MULE!"—It was in the battle of Stone River a raw Hoosier recruit in one of Grose's regiments got very much interested in the fight. He had been long enough in the army to learn its slang; and he used it zealously. The fellow fought like a tiger. He loaded in a good deal less than "nine times," and fired wherever he could see a head. His whole soul was in it. Every time he leveled and fired he shouted: "Here's your mule," snap bang, "here's your mule!" At about the twentieth round a rebel sharpshooter struck him in the left arm. He looked at the wound with amazement, and, with a sort of spasm, ejaculated, "they've shot me!" Laying down his musket carefully, and stripping off his accoutrements, he also laid them down deliberately, and ran to the rear with frantic energy. It was evident that "here's your mule" had stampeded.

How the Chinese Dig Coal.

It is always curious to know how they do things in the Celestial Empire, the land of pig-tails, little feet and almond eyes. They are not a slow people; but ingenious, foxy, patient, enduring and industrious; they achieve wonders for an Oriental nation, and a race hampered by iron conventionalities. The manner of their coal mining is well described in the appended article from an Anglo-Chinese paper: "The only coal mines in China of which we have any account are located about five miles north of Kuh-shan-kau, and not far from the city of Pekin. The editor of the *Chinese Mail* recently visited these mines, and makes the following report, which will be interesting, as showing the manner in which the Chinese carry on mining operations at home. There are but fifteen shafts open, each of their entrances being enlarged into a room, where the colliers eat and sleep, at times, though more comfortable dwellings have been built for overseers and contractors. We engaged a miner to show us down the large shaft, which measured on the average only four and half feet high by five feet wide; it is cased with willow weeds in a secure manner, and the roof is particularly well guarded. The bottom is lined with the same to form a ladder, up and down which the miners travel in their daily labor. This shaft is about 150 feet deep, and the ladder down to the diggings, is, perhaps, 6000 feet long. The coal is secured on small wooden sledges, and drawn as the miner slowly crawls up along the narrow and slippery steps, by a strap passing over his forehead, each load weighing eighty catties. One workman brings up six loads as his day's work. The sides of this shaft showed the width of the veins of coal, but the top and bottom were not dug out. The whole was very dry, owing probably to its elevation up the hill; but some shafts had been abandoned from wet and bad air, and their mouths closed. The laborers are hired out by the contractors, who sell the coal to the dealers from Pekin and elsewhere; it is all carried away on the backs of camels or mules, and it is a painful sight to see the unwieldy camels coming down the rocky, uneven roads, bringing their loads of coal. It is delivered at Pekin at about three piculs for a dollar, and a large part of the price is for carriage. The coal is hard, but such examination as the time afforded, disclosed not a vestige of a stump or leaf to compare with the fossils of other coal regions; more careful research will doubtless bring to light some indications of this kind, enabling scientific men to compare the numerous deposits of soft and hard coal in this part of China with the European coal measures.

LIST OF CHIEF JUSTICES.—The following is a complete list of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States since the year 1789:

John Jay, Commissioned September 27, 1789.

William Cushing, of Massachusetts, January 27, 1796.

Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, March 4, 1796.

John Jay, of New York, December 10, 1800. (Mr. Jay declined the appointment.)

John Marshall, of Virginia, January 31, 1801.

Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, March 15, 1836.

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, December 6, 1864.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT.

The appointment of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice, completes the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court is now composed of the following Judges:

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice; salary $6500.

Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice; salary $6000

James H. Wayne, of Georgia, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

David Dauls, of Illinois, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

John Carson, of Tennessee, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

Stephen J. Field, of California, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

The Court meets on the first Monday in December of each year at Washington.

☞ A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

PEACE.

We have heard the numerous rumors of peace that have been set afloat by certain thoughtless individuals upon hearing of the Blair mission, only to be deceived. It has been revealed that peace is not wanted by the South, but only an "armistice of ninety days." For such a hopeless mission to terminate in such a despicable result is no more than should have been expected by the people of the North. All can readily see the absurdity of granting to the rebels a truce of ninety days. It is always the case of the vanquished to cry for quarter when he discovers he is falling to the ground, so with the rebels; they behold their cause drooping and withering, and now as the final resort they ask for an armistice of ninety days. A rumor through rebel sources informs us that this armistice has been established. We trust and believe that not the slightest intimation of granting a truce to the rebels has been mentioned by our government. The thing would be ridiculous. The idea would be absurd. We cannot falter when victory urges us on. We cannot delay, and thereby throw open the southern ports, more especially that to Wilmington, and continue the war four years more by so doing. Where the contest is equal—where neither is proven victor, there let truces be made; but in our own land, where our armies, enlivened by conquest, are marching forth to new conquests, and where victory, most glorious, has crowned our latter efforts, there let might decide the right, and peace be conquered by the force of might and right. Then we will have permanent peace.

Quota of Pennsylvania.

The new quota of Pennsylvania has just been announced by Maj. R. I. Dodge, Provost Marshal General of the State, to Governor Curtin. The total quota is forty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-one—in round numbers, 50,000. The quota of the XVIIth District—composed of the Counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin—is one thousand six hundred and four. The number of names on the enrollment lists of the District is said to be about eight thousand; which will make the proportion of our draft about one man in five.

Gov. Curtin has been making exertions and devising ways and means for avoiding a draft for so large a number of men. He thinks if he is allowed to commission officers to recruit, or to raise whole Companies for particular Regiments in the field, that he will have little difficulty. He thinks that if power is granted to the Governors of the States, the greater proportion of the number under the last call of the President, if not the whole three hundred thousand, could be raised by volunteering; and that even in the event of their failure, the whole responsibility would rest with the Governors, who seem eager to assume the responsibility. Several loyal Governors, among them Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, have expressed their acquiescence in this plan.

P. S.—Gov. Curtin has issued an order authorizing volunteering until the 7th of this month; bounty for one year $100, for two years $200, for three years $300—recruiting officers and men to report at Camp Curtin.

☞ In the Senate Mr. Hall is on the Committees on Federal relations, Judiciary, Estates and Escheats; Mr. Haines on Election districts, Public printing, New counties, and County seats. In the house Mr. Baisbach is on the Committees on Railroads, to Compare Bills, chairman on Public buildings; Mr. Swoope on Military affairs, Claims Accounts, and New counties, and County seats.

☞ The New York *Times* editorially says that the present campaign began by Sherman is the finishing campaign of the rebellion. It thinks it makes no difference whether the troops now coming from the West reinforce Terry, Sherman or Grant, and hopes to see the present movement carried to a speedy and successful termination. Mr. Blair, it hopes, will remain quiet, as the only way to bring about peace is the destruction of Lee's army.

THE DRAFT.

The Quota of the State 49,563.

First Congressional District, 1,936; Second, 2,569; Third, 2,912; Fourth, 2,526; Fifth, 1,548—Philadelphia and Bucks.

Sixth, 1,786—Montgomery and Lehigh.

Seventh, 1,121—Chester and Delaware.

Eighth, 1,569—Berks.

Ninth, 2,584—Lancaster.

Tenth, 1,526—Schuylkill and Lebanon.

Eleventh, 2,513—Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne.

Twelfth, 1,496—Luzerne and Susquehanna.

Thirteenth, 2,301—Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia, and Montour.

Fourteenth, 3,435—Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, and Juniata

Fifteenth, 1,990—Cumberland, York and Perry

Sixteenth, 2,403—Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset.

Seventeenth, 1,604—Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin.

Eighteenth, 2,187—Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga, and Potter.

Nineteenth, 2,540—Erie, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Elk, and Jefferson.

Twentieth, 1,512—Crawford, Venango, Mercer, and Clarion.

Twenty-first, 1,517—Indiana, Westmoreland, and Fayette.

Twenty-second, 2,572—Pittsburg.

Twenty-third, 1,770—Allegheny in part, Butler, and armstrong.

Twenty-fourth, 1,641—Lawrence, Beaver, Washington, and Greene.

The Blair Mission.

Statements in Respect to it, from Different Sources.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says:—"In the language of a distinguished Western radical Senator, the whole thing is a disgraceful fizzle.

Veni, Vidi, Vici, Vice Versa.—Suggests the New Bedford *Mercury*.—F. P. Blair has returned from Richmond.

The N. Y. *Herald* Wash. correspondent says:—"Finding all efforts to accommodate matters unavailing, Mr. Blair has returned to this city, and his labors as a peace maker are ended. Nothing now remains but a vigorous prosecution of the war until the army of Lee is destroyed, and then peace will come, not by negotiation, but by the disintegration of the rebel government."

The Philadelphia *Press* thus treats upon the subject:—"If the proverb that where there is smoke there must be fire, were invariably true, we ought to have peace to-morrow. The rumors of peace are so many that they take precedence of the facts of war.—In Richmond they are current as in Washington. It was stated yesterday that the leading rebels, including Jeff. Davis, were desirous to make peace upon the best terms they could get; and we print to day a telegram which mentions a report in Richmond that an armistice of ninety days had been established. How much fire has made this volume of smoke? Probably when it rolls away we shall find simply Mr. Blair. We doubt that the efforts of any man could now stop the war, and, much as peace is desired by the nation, it certainly would be shocked and alarmed, at the announcement of an armistice.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, of the 29th, sets down the rebel loss at Fort Fisher, in killed, wounded and prisoners, at 3,000.

☞ A letter from Gen. Lee's army announces that Major General Gordon has been placed in command of the 2d Corps, lately commanded by Lieutenant General Early. He issued an address upon taking command.

☞ A Savannah correspondent writing under date of the 18th, says that Sherman's army is still there, resting on his well earned laurels, but very busy refitting for another march.

☞ Gen. Terry has captured around Wilmington one hundred and sixty-two cannon, or nearly one-tenth of the entire lot stolen at Norfolk at the beginning of the rebellion, from the United States. The amount of cannon captured by our armies within the last twelve months, would supply an arsenal with sufficient armament for an ordinary war on a European scale.

☞ The South Carolina campaign of General Sherman has already begun, though a month, at least, must elapse between the present time and the attainment of his object. The Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Howard, has already made a settlement in an important neighborhood, and other corps are in readiness to start, or are being forwarded on another route of co operation.

☞ The Indians on the Platte still continue their depredations The station at Julesburg has been abandoned by the Government troops. Maj. Gen. Curtis who commands the troops on the overland mail route, telegraphed to Washington that there was no need of leaving Julesburg, as his troops were seven days out from Cottonwood Springs, 106 miles east of that station, hunting Indians.

☞ On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell and abandoned them and the works on Smith's Island, and those at Smithville and Reeve's Point. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to 162. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported; they foot up thus: 12 officers and 107 men killed, 45 officers and 495 men wounded.

Canada.

QUEBEC, Jan. 26.—In Parliament, last night, the Attorney General brought in a bill for the prevention and suppression of outrages on the frontier, and the manufacture and shipment of arms for unlawful purposes; providing for the seizure and examination of suspected vessels, and giving notice to persons proving themselves unworthy of the hospitalities of this country to remove from it. The bill is copied from the imperial act, and in part from an act of Congress of the United States of 1838. The bill was read for the first time and passed to a second reading to-day.

WAR FOR THE UNION

All the Forts Below Wilmington Captured or Destroyed.

Amazing Strength of The Rebel works.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan 26.—Rear-Admiral Porter is so much pleased with General Terry and the manner in which he has conducted his part of the operations before Fort Fisher and vicinity, as to deem it worthy of a special despatch.

"A timid man," he says would have hesitated to attack the works by assault, no matter what assistance he may have had from other quarters; but General Terry never for an instant hesitated, and though I feel somewhat flattered at the confidence he reposed in my judgment, I am quite ready to believe that he acted on his own ideas of what was proper to be done in the matter, and was perfectly qualified to judge without the advice of any one. Throughout this affair his conduct has been marked by the greatest desire to be successful, not for the sake of personal consideration, but for the cause in which we are all alike engaged."

The Navy Department to day received the following report from Admiral Porter:

North Atlantic Squadron, U. S. Flag ship Malvern, off Smithville, N. C., Jan. 20.—*Sir:* In my last, I informed you that Fort Caswell had been blown up, and evacuated, in consequence of the fall of Fort Fisher. I sent Lieutenant W. B. Cushing around in the Monticello, to the western bar, to ascertain what had taken place and to obtain the aid of the officers in command of the Niack and Vicksburg, and take advantage of the occasion.

Lieut. Cushing did not obtain the aid he required, for what reason I have not yet learned, but with his usual energy he pushed on his boats and found that Fort Caswell had been blown up, Bald Head Fort destroyed, Fort Shaw also, and Fort Campbell, to the westward of Caswell, had been abandoned. All these forts mounted 9 and 10-inch guns, and Armstrong 150-pounders

Lieut. Cushing then pushed into Smithville,—after hoisting the flag of the Union over Caswell. The next thing I saw was the flag waving over Smithville, which the rebels had left in a great hurry after they saw our boats approaching, leaving every thing in the heavy and beautiful fort uninjured, and two 9 inch guns only spiked in the fort at Deep Water point.

In the meantime I had succeeded in getting one gun-boat, the Tacony, over the rip up to Reeve's Point, to disable the guns at that place, about three miles on the west side of the river above Fort Fisher. Thus in twenty-four hours after the fall of Fort Fisher and its outworks, all the formidable chain of forts in this river and at the entrance, built to keep out anything we had, have fallen into our hands. They are garrisoned for the present with sailors.

One would suppose that the whole Southern Confederacy had been at work throwing up mud and sand, and Gen. White, the engineer, had an abiding faith in the durability of the Confederacy, as he shows his opinion by his works, which have been four years building, and have been taken in as many days.

I can scarcely give a description of these works. They are certainly the most formidable and best built earthworks I ever saw, and do credit to the engineer who planned them.

Fort Caswell is in shape as it was before it fell into rebel hands, only the Confederates have covered the masonry with earth on the outside, and made it almost impervious to shot and shell. It is in many respects stronger than Fort Fisher, and harder to take by assault. Still, it could be taken, and the rebels knew it. Three or four gunboats in the inside would soon have started them out.

I have had a great deal of difficulty in getting gunboats over the bar and the rips, and only succeeded this morning in getting the last one through.

The rebels left plenty of good stores and provisions, and our men are now subsisting on that. I send you a list of the forts that have fallen into our hands since Fort Fisher fell, with the number and calibre of their guns.

"We have found here in each fort an Armstrong gun with the 'broad arrow' on it and Sir Wm. Armstrong's name marked in full on the trunnel.

As the British Government claim the exclusive right to use those guns, it would be interesting to know how they have come into a fort held by the Southern rebels. I find that immense quantites of provisions, stores and clothing have come through this port into rebeldom. I am almost afraid to mention the amount, but there was enough to supply 60,000 men. It is all English, and they have received the last cargo. No more will ever come this way.

We picked up a telegraphic despatch from General Lee to his subordinate here, saying that if Fort Fisher and Caswell were not held, he would have to evacuate Richmond. He says most truly. I should not be suprised if he left at any moment. We have plenty of force to hold this place against the whole Southern Confederacy.

I have 250 guns bearing on the narrow strip of land where our troops are heavily entrenched. There are vessels in the river and outside, and we only hope they will attempt to retake it. Ten thousand men in Fort Fisher, with the guns of the squadron, would hold this place a long time.

We find this a better place to catch blockade runners than outside. I had the blockade runner's light lit last night and was obliging enough to answer their signals, whether right or wrong we dont know.

Two of them, the Stag and Charlotte, from Bermuda, loaded with arms, blankets, shoes, &c., came in and quietly anchored near the Malvern, and were taken possession of. The Stag was commanded by Richard H. Gayle, a lieutenant in the rebel navy, and belongs to the rebel government. A number more are expected and we will, I hope, catch a portion of them.

I intrusted this duty to Lieut. Cushing, who performed it with his usual good luck and intelligence. These two are very fast vessels and valuable prizes. They threw a portion of their papers overboard immediately on finding that they were trapped.

I enclose a list of guns captured by the navy since the surrender of Fort Fisher and the names of the different works. This number, added to those taken around Fisher, makes 168 guns in all (most of them heavy ones) that have been taken. I enclose a few papers that may be interesting.

The Charlotte brings five English passengers—one of them an English army officer. They all came over as they expressed it, "on a lark."

and were making themselves quite jolly in the cabin over their champagne, having felicitated themselves on their safe arrival. The Stag received three shots in her as she ran by our blockaders outside.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

[Signed] DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

List of forts taken possession of by the Navy, since the fall of Fort Fisher, with their armaments:

Reves's Point, 3 10-inch guns.
Above Smithville, 2 10-inch guns.
Smithville, 4 10-inch guns.
Fort Caswell, 10 10-inch guns.
" 2 9-inch guns.
" 1 Armstrong.
" 4 32's rifled.
" 2 32's smooth.
" 3 8-inch,
" 1 Parrot 20-pounder,
" 3 rifled field pieces,
" 3 guns buried.
Forts Campbell and Shaw, 6 10-inch guns.
" " 6 32's, smooth,
" " 1 32-pd., rifled,
" " 1 8-inch gun,
" " 6 field pieces,
" " 2 mortars.
Smith's Island, three 10-inch guns.
" six 32's, smooth.
" two 32's, rifled.
" four field-pieces.
" two mortars.

Reported at the other end of Smith's Island, six guns. Total captured eighty three guns.

The Richmond Rebel Squadron Whipped.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The *Star* of this evening says:

Despatches received here state that yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, a rebel fleet of five vessels (the Richmond squadron), came down the river to destroy our depots and works at City Point.

The high water of the current freshet enabled them to pass the obstructions which our commanders had placed above City Point for the better protection of the place.

A battle quickly ensued between the rebel fleet and our nearest battery or fort, in which one of the rebel vessels was blown up and instantly entirely destroyed, while two others were so damaged by shot and shell as to compel them to seek a speedy flight back in the direction of Richmond, accompanied by the other two, which escaped with no damage to speak of.

Admiral Farragut left here yesterday evening for the scene of this action.

It is understood that he will at once assume the naval command there.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Wm. C. Estellite, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of W. C. Estellite, late of Porter township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Administrator.

Jan. 1, 1865-6t* Antis tp., Blair co., Pa.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART & NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

H. M. GREENE,
Huntingdon.

Feb. 1, '65-tf.

$1! $650,000 $1!
WORTH OF
WATCHES, CHAINS, RINGS, &c.

G. S. HASKINS & CO.,
36 Beekman Street New York,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS OF VALUABLE JEWELRY.

Having been for a long time engaged in the Pocket business, and established our reputation for promptness and reliability, and possessing great facilities for selling Jewelry in this way, we are confident that we can give satisfaction to all who feel disposed to patronize us.

$650,000 worth of WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, CHAINS, &c., to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

JUST LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING LIST OF

Articles to be Sold for One Dollar Each!

175 Watches (handsomely engraved, and warranted perfect time keepers), varying in price from $25 00 to $120 00 each
[225 Ladies' Watches, solid Gold Hunting cases..... 65 00 "
250 Gentlemen's silver Watches..... 15 00 to 25 00 "
6,000 Latest style vest & neck Chains 4 50 to 20 00 "
5,500 Gent's California Diamond Pins. 2 50 to 25 00 "
4,000 California Diamond Ear-drops... 2 00 to 15 00 "
3,000 Miniature and Enamelled Revolving Pins..... 5 00 to 25 00 "
2,000 California Diamond and Enamelled Gent's Scarf Pins, new styles..... 5 00 to 15 00 "
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins..... 3 00 to 10 00 "
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved and plain..... 3 00 to 20 00 "
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches..... 3 00 to 70 00 "
2,000 Cameo Brooches, rich patterns, very tasty..... 2 00 to 60 00 "
4,500 Florentine and Lava Pins, the real article..... 4 00 to 10 00 "
3,500 Lava and Florentine Ear-Drops. 2 50 to 10 00 "
3,000 Coral Ear-Drops..... 4 00 to 9 00 "
2,000 Ladies' Chatelaine Chains, Jet and Gold..... 15 00 to 20 00 "
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assortm't 2 00 to 15 00 "
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, entirely new styles..... 2 00 to 5 00 "
3,000 Studs and Sleeve Buttons, in sets, very rich..... 3 00 to 15 00 "
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain, enamelled and engraved..... 2 00 to 8 00 "
10,000 plain and handsomely engraved Rings..... 2 50 to 10 00 "
8,000 Sporting Lockets, double case, richly engraved..... 2 00 to 15 00 "
15,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, new and latest styles..... 6 00 to 12 00 "
2,000 Gold Pens, and handsome Silver Cases..... 5 00 to 10 00 "

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for One Dollar Each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

Five Certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty-five for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cents. G. S. HASKINS & CO.,
Box 4270. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

ALL KINDS of Groceries—such as Syrup Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, &c, at low prices at Dec. 12, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from December 2d, 1863, to December 6th, 1864, inclusive;

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amount drawn from Co. Treasurer on orders,		6080 80
G. G. Tate, (Steward,) for sundries detailed in his account		235 80
		$6319 60

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

By expenditures for use of farm, marked File F.			
Sundry persons for smithing,	No. 1 to 3,		71 56
" for foot posts, rails, lumber,	4 & 5,		60 00
" manure, plaster, &c.,	6 & 7,		17 87
" labor on farm,	8 & 9,		27 38
Perry Harris, for one farm sled,	10,		33 00
J. C. Blymyer, for 15 bushels rye,	11,		13 50
David McGarvey, for school tax, (1863,)	12,		16 55
Wm. Piper, for farm labor, (in part,)	13,		271 87
			$516 81
By expenditures for provisions, marked File P.			
Sund persons for 10,222½ lbs. beef, $430 02			
" " 3,854½ lbs. pork, 252 96			
D. Mausberger, for 5½ bus. wheat,	8 40		
T. H. Huling, for 2 beef cattle,	38 00		788 97
Sund persons for 10 bus wheat, $15 00			
" " 400 lbs. flour 14 62		31 in	29 62
" " 1205½ bus. corn,		32339,	109 62
			$928 61
By expenditures for merchandise, marked File M.			
A. B. Cunningham & Co., for incr.,	No. 1 to 4,		649 87
Wm. A. Fraker,	"	5 to 7,	51 01
Ettelar, Foust & Co.,	"	8 to 10	26 40
P. M. Bare,	"	11 & 12,	184 26
W. H. Brewster,	"	13 & 14,	49 67
Sundry persons,	"	15 to 20,	111 60
			$1073 81
By expenditures for out door paupers. File O. D.			
Relief afforded to 9 cases, continuous throughout the entire year.		No.1 to 9,	618 00
Relief afforded in 16 cases, constant occasional, nvr. ab. 16 w. to each case, 10 to 23,			340 24
James Fleming, keeping 1 pau. 62 days, $27 50			
" " costs in above case,	2 50		30 00
Temporary relief afforded in numerous cases, without regard to time.		26 to 49,	282 28
Funeral expenses, coffins, shrouds, attendance, &c., in numerous cases,		50 to 70,	121 07
Sund physicians for medicines and attendance per certain townships by agreement, viz:			
Porter, Henderson, Shirley, Carbon, and West,		77 to 81,	146 83
Mifflin co alms house for boarding W Keys, 82,			43 50
			$1715 92
By expenditures for Removals. File R.			
By sund justices of the peace for issuing orders of relief, &c.,		1 to 7.	16 05
Sundry constables, and others, for removing paupers to House and elsewhere,		8 to 12,	26 30
			$42 35
Miscellaneous and Incidental. File I.			
By sun persons for pub annual reports, 1 to 3,			90 00
" " " 23 tons coal,		4 to 5,	80 12
Adam Bryan, shoemaking, repairing,		6 to 10,	25 57
Ephraim Doyle, coffins, &c.,		11 & 12,	20 00
Directors for sundry out door services,		13 to 29,	129 75
Columbia Insurance Co. for insurance,		21 & 22,	30 40
Asher Drake, wood and cutting,		23 & 24,	49 40
James Speer, three coal stoves,		25,	81 00
Levy McSherrey, house labor (in part)		26,	40 00
Sundry persons, miscellaneous,		27 to 54,	89 79
			$611 99
Salaries.			
By S. J. Hackedorn for serv. as Director, 3 mos			28 20
James Henderson, " "		10 "	84 60
B. E. Stitt, " "		7 "	54 00
John Logan, " "		12 "	148 80
Henry Davis, " "		2 "	24 00
Henry A. Mark, " "		2 "	19 20
Dr. Robert Bafid, as attending, hysician 1 year			160 00
Henry Brewster, as clerk,		1 "	50 00
A. W. Benedict, Esq., counsel,		1 "	20 00
			$578 80
By G. G. Tate, steward, for sundries detailed in his account,			851 41
Total,			$6319 60

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

300 bushels wheat, 50 bushels rye, 1000 bushels corn, (ears,) 250 bushels oats, 600 bushels potatoes, 25 bushels onions, 4 bushels soup beans, 12 bushels beets, 25 bushels turnips, 10 bushels parsnips, 3 bushels clovereed, 10 tons hay, 10 loads corn fodder, (4 horse,) about 3,000 heads cabbage, out of which, in part, was made 2,000 lbs. sourkrout, 2,000 lbs. pork, broom corn sufficient to make 55 brooms. 150 chickens.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN HOUSE.

10 sheets, 72 shirts, 40 pairs pantaloons, 44 dresses, 43 chemise, 20 aprons, 34 pairs stockings and socks, 25 comforts, 20 towels, 10 pairs drawers, 22 sacks, 10 sun bonnets, 10 vests, 12 pillow cases, 8 bolster do., 14 caps, 5 pairs boy's pants, 6 boy's roundabouts, 8 quilted skirts.

STOCK ON HAND.

4 work horses, 8 milch cows, 1 bull, 19 stock hogs, small, 2 plantation wagons, 1 spring two horse do., 1 buggy, 1 plantation cart, 1 hand do., 5 sets horse gears and harness, 4 plows, 2 double shovel do., 1 single shovel do., 1 harrow and cultivator, 1 log sled, 1 thrashing machine, and fixtures, 1 wind mill. The above hay ladders, 500 bushels wheat, 25 bushels rye, 1500 bushels corn, (ears,) 700 bushels oats, 500 bushels potatoes, 10 bushels onions, 4 bushels soup beans, 10 bushels beets, 25 bushels turnips, 10 bushels parsnips, 3 bushels clovereed, 10 tons hay, 10 loads corn fodder, 1000 heads cabbage, 2000 lbs sourcrout, 2000 lbs pork, 2500 lbs bacon, 2500 lbs beef, broom corn all on hand, 450 lbs hog's lard, 100 chickens.

MONTHLY TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &C., DURING THE YEAR.

1864.	In the Infirmary last month.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining each month.	Nativity.			
						American.	Foreign.	Children Bound.	Children Born.
January	31	3	2	1	31	29	2		
February	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
March	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
April	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
May	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
June	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
July	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
August	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
September	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
October	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
November	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
December	31	2	1	1	31	29	2		
Total		24	12	12					

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account he has paid on Poor-House orders since last statement the sum of $5,329 26, of which amount the sum of $123 91 was expended on accounts of the year 1863, making total expenditures of 1864, (so far as paid,) amount to the sum of $5,730 32—leaving balance outstanding for year 1864, to wit, $299 48.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon, this 11th day of January, A. D., 1865.

H. L. McCARTHY,
ABRM. HARNISH,
LIVINGSTON ROBB,
} Auditors.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

G. G. TATE, Steward, in account with Huntingdon county Alms House, from December 2, 1863, to December 6th, 1864, inclusive:

DR.

To amt. drawn from co. treasury at sundry times		$612 01
Cash received for one horse sold,		150 00
" " " from J Swan for keeping 3 children		25 00
" " " sund persons for potatoes sold,		18 25
" " " " " butter "		2 80
" " " " " stone coal "		13 00
" " " " " hauling, "		5 25
" " " Wm. Johnston for hides "		5 00
" " " sundry persons, miscellaneous		4 50
Bal of order retained in Jno Morris small pox case		10 00
		$851 41

CR.

By sundry expenditures for use of House, as per monthly statements, numbered from 1 to 12, viz:

Statement No. 1. December 1863.		
By cash paid expenses to Lewistown,		$ 5 75
Travelling expenses seeing after paupers,		5 40
Relief aff rded to wayfaring pauper,		1 00
Postage stamps,		2 40
Cash paid miscellaneous,		4 00
		18 55
Statement No. 2. January 1864.		
By rail road fare, &c., removing sundry paupers,		8 00
Traveling expenses seeing after paupers,		8 00
Relief to way faring paupers,		2 12
Miscellaneous,		88
		$19 00
Statement No. 3. February, 1864.		
By cash paid A. Carothers, for one horse,		100 00
" Travelling expences,		4 65
" Postage stamps,		1 50
Expences looking after the Russell family,		1 75
Relief to way faring pauper,		75
Miscellaneous,		3 07
		$125 72
Statement No. 4. March.		
By traveling expenses seeing after paupers,		6 50
Expenses going to Warriorsmark. Small pox case,		5 67
Relief afforded to wayfaring paupers,		1 45
Cash paid freight on coal, &c.,		10 10
Miscellaneous,		52
		$24 52
Statement No. 5. April.		
By travelling expences seeing after paupers,		6 60
Cash paid sheriff of Mifflin county,		3 50
Relief afforded sundry wayfaring paupers,		7 00
Postage stamps from P. Myers,		1 50
Cash paid. Miscellaneous,		2 30
		$20 90
Statement No. 6. May.		
By cash paid relief for J. Morris with small pox,		50 00
Travelling expenses on business for House,		6 05
Freight and Tickets for paupers, &c.,		6 25
Relief for wayfaring paupers,		1 15
Miscellaneous,		3 83
		$67 28
Statement No. 7. June.		
By travelling expences to Tyrone, Petersburg, &c.,		6 50
Cash paid postage stamps,		3 00
do P. R. Road for freight,		3 46
do For two days mowing,	1 25	2 50
do To Levi Myers for carpenter work,		3 00
do Sending off paupers,		40
		$18 86
Statement No. 8. July.		
By cash paid sundry persons for harvesting,		35 25
do Travelling expences,		5 00
do Relief to wayfaring paupers,		1 00
do Miscellaneous,		3 18
		$12 43
Statement No. 9. August.		
By travelling expences seeing after paupers,		6 25
do Relief afforded sun. wayfaring pau,		1 75
do Miscellaneous,		3 87
		$11 87
Statement No. 10. September.		
By cash paid travelling expences and horse hire,		11 65
do Relief to wayfaring paupers,		1 00
do J. C. Sechler for freight,		75
do Miscellaneous,		50
		$13 90
Statement No. 11. October.		
By cash paid sundry travelling expences,		6 05
do J. C. Sechler for freight,		10 03
do Sundry wayfaring paupers,		2 25
do Postage stamps,		1 00
do Miscellaneous,		2 35
		$21 68
Statement No. 12, for November.		
By cash paid 1 pair pantaloons for pauper.		3 75
do Travelling expences seeing off pau.		10 10
do Relief sundry wayfaring paupers,		1 50
do Miscellanous,		1 35
		$16 70
By salary as Steward	$400 00	
Allowance to Mrs. Tate as Matron,	50 00	450 00
		$851 41

Note. Relief was afforded in sundry out door cases, by meat, flour, clothing, &c., given out of the house by the Steward, which does not appear in the above general statement, as follows, viz:

Clothing for the Gray family,	12 50
Clothing and meals, for James Gamble and family,	12 60
Calico, medicine, &c., for Rebeckah Chaney,	5 00
Sundry articles for use of Andrew Rogers family,	8 14
Also, about 120 meals were supplied to sundry wandering and wayfaring paupers during the year.	

In testimony to the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereby set our hand, this sixth day of December, A. D., 1864.

JOHN LOGAN,
HENRY DAVIS,
HENRY A. MARKS.
} Directors of the Poor.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of Huntingdon county, from the—of January, 1864, up to the—day of January 1865, including both days:

RECEIPTS.

1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson,		$28 56
1858. Samuel Steffey,		25 00
1860. Isaac Wolverton, Brady,		163 00
" William K Ralm, Huntingdon,		497 98
1862. William Clymans, Dublin,		79 52
" George Lea, Shirleysburg,		4 05
1863. Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,		204 16
" John Logan, Barree,		838 87
" Caleb Wakefield, Brady,		133 49
" Joseph Park, Cass,		182 57
" Isaac Ashton, Casaville,		67 10
" Jesse Cook, Carbon,		1420 00
" David Heck, Clay,		361 73
" Michael Myers, Cromwell,		683 12
" H C Robinson, Dublin,		660 00
" Henry Craig, Franklin,		1050 00
" Levi Decker, Henderson,		295 00
" George W Shoats, Hopewell,		318 51
" James Fort, Huntingdon,		326 71
" Jackson Harman, Jackson,		882 45
" Henry A Mark, Juniata,		246 77
" Benjamin F Brown, Morris,		923 05
" John P Stewart, Oneida,		180 41
" George Long, Penn,		475 35
" Henry W Swoope, Porter,		1459 04
" Benedict Stevens, Springfield,		247 53
" Samuel R Douglas, Shirley,		930 00
" George Lens, Shirleysburg,		155 88
" John Carl, Tell,		200 00
" Abraham Elias, Tod,		231 26
" R Chilcott Union,		20 64
" Edward Yocum, Walker,		599 52
" Henry Krider, Warriorsmark,		627 30
" Robert W Davis, West		1545 24
1864. Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,		200 00
" Samuel Myton, Barree,		200 00
" M L Schaffner, Brady,		635 00
" Isaac Ashton,		45 00
" Joseph Park, Cass,		200 00
" Samuel Bowser, Clay,		300 00
" Daniel Hileman, Barree,		500 00
" William Clymans, Dublin,		40 00
" Washington Reynolds, Franklin		2378 84
" John Donaldson, Hopewell,		75 00
" John W. Decker, Henderson,		170 00
" James Fort, Huntingdon,		3925 00
" Elias Musser, Jackson,		700 00
" Adin D. Dean, Juniata,		212 00
" Michael Sprankle, Morris,		400 00
" Daniel Kyper, Oneida,		360 00
" George Long, Penn,		400 00
" Robert A. Laird, Porter,		1100 00

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Local Scratchings.

Coming.—the day when Valentines will be given and received.

Ditto.—the day when prize tickets from Uncle Sam's lottery will be freely distributed among our people.

Have a fast time—the boys who fly over the icy pavements with their sleds, wearing out sole-leather, and running the risk of breaking their necks.

Follow in the same track—folks of older growth, with the exception that they ride in sleighs. We are led to wonder, if men are "playing horses," why they don't wear the bells.

—Rev. Theodore Flood is in town and on Sunday evening last delivered a sermon in the Methodist Church.

—The quota for the western district in the next draft, has been officially fixed at 22,543.

We learn that Maj. Wm. Moore has been appointed Post-Master at Shaver's Creek, this County. An excellent appointment.

Home again.—Ash. Miller, son of H. W. Miller of this place, has returned safe and sound after three years service. He saw the elephant.

—Capt. Skelley, from front of Petersburg, was in town last week looking well. After serving three years he went in again for the war. He has the reputation of being one of the best officers in the service.

—The weather during the past week, was exceedingly cold. The river was frozen to a considerable depth. Though the sleighing basis was good—better by far than it has been for some years past—very few could be seen exercising their ponies. Then came the horses' rest.

—Some of the passenger and mail trains were detained last week for several hours behind schedule time on account of wrecks, caused by the cold weather breaking axles and snapping railroad iron.

Error.—We saw it stated in the Pittsburg *Commercial* that James E. Stewart, of Sinking Valley, Blair county, had been made superintendent of the public schools in this county. This is a mistake. Mr. Robt. Mc Divitt retains that position, while Mr. Stewart is the principal teacher of the public schools of this borough. Wonder where the false information originated!

Have taken to their liking.—McCrum and Dern, of the Altoona *Tribune* and Guss of the Juniata *Sentinel* have entered upon a controversial combat. Pitch in! while we enjoy the sport. We hereby thank the disputants that they are so gracious to remember the *Globe*, and are pleased to give it notoriety. How long, friends, will the derned gust last?

—Mr. John Minick, of Dublin township, this county, recently arrived at home from the army, having in charge the bodies of two of his sons, Peter and John—the former having been killed in battle, and the latter having died in the hospital.

—The enrolment list of Shirleysburg embraces but eight names; the quota is expected to be two. The lists of all the subdistricts in the lower end of the county are proportionately small, owing to the general volunteering in August last. Dublin township has but four names left, and Clay and Tell six or eight each. Cass and Shirley have fifty or sixty each.

—The law prohibits persons from either shooting, trapping, or destroying in any way whatsoever, or offering for sale, partriges, pheasants and rabbits, from the first day of October, in each and every year, under a penalty of five dollars in each and every case.

—Some people seem to have a penchant for paying costs, and constables in many of the districts of this county are reaping their harvest in the way of costs of collecting taxes. Forbearance under certain circumstances, ceases to be a virtue.

—We understand, though not through any official source, that the quota of this borough, under the new apportionment, has been fixed at 28. This number still appears large in the sight of the draft fearing ones. When will they become reconciled? Echo answers when they flee into the arms of Abraham.

Void the Draft.

We are gratified to learn that Capt. Wm. F. Johnston, of this place, is raising a full company of volunteers from this county. The Captain is the right kind of man to raise a company, having had considerable experience in the field, active, bold and pushing.—We feel very confident that he will succeed, and we would advise all young men liable to draft to report to the Captain immediately, as the time given him to raise his company is short. See his advertisement in another column.

Pianos, &c.

Mr. B. E. Greene, of this place, has been appointed the sole Agent for the sale of Pianos, Cabinet Organs, and Melodeons. We direct the attention of the musical community to his advertisement in to day's issue.

Literary and Musical Societies.

A Shakspeare reading club has been formed in this place, and for some time past has been holding its meetings in one of the public school rooms of this place. The society meets every Monday evening.

The "Junto" club, which embraces in all eight members, is another literary society of this place, which has been gradually gaining in power and numbers for two or three years. Meetings are held every Tuesday and Friday evenings in the public school building of this place, when and where the members are engaged in subjects that tend to their literary advancement.

"The Amateur Glee Club," is the title of a musical society that has recently sprung up in our midst. It consists of eight persons, four ladies and four gentlemen—and persons, too, who are reputed for their admirable musical attainments. This society meets for practice every Monday evening at stated places.

These are the only societies under these heads that we are aware of in our midst. Although we would that there were more yet we rest consoled with the belief that these clubs are but the embryos of large and useful societies. They are ornaments, and we trust that their lustre will not be tarnished by any unforeseen mishap that will tend to dissolve them. We wish them each success in their honest endeavors to literary or musical eminence, and to insure the comfort of our citizens.

The Weather.

We have experienced some extremely cold weather for a week past. Colder weather we have not had for many years, and, indeed, winters have seldom been so severe as the present. It was predicted that we should have a cold winter, and experience has verified the prediction. Last winter we had but little ice and still less sleighing, while this year we have had a surplus of both, and as a consequence many sleighing parties have been had by the youthful and the gay. But as we said, the past week was the coldest of the season, and though the sleighing is spendid few venture out in the cold to try their steeds. We noticed on Saturday evening last that the gas on Railroad street gave a very meagre light. The reason is that the pipes are not laid sufficiently deep to prevent the frost from affecting them, a difficulty that could readily be avoided by the company laying the pipes a foot or so deeper.

With coal and wood at such exorbitant prices and the articles of apparel proportionately, we fear that many are compelled to suffer from the severity by their wants not being properly attended to by those of large resources. They are to be pitied, but not only pitied but aided, and the sooner this is effected the better.

Another Temperance Lecture.

The cause of Temperance appears to be again vigorously embraced by the people of the land. As the evils of war are now generally and painfully experienced, it is well for all to know wherein the evils of intemperance surpass the former in grossness and destruction. Full evidence of this will be reviewed on Thursday evening next at the Court House, by Messrs. Stratford, of Lewistown, McManus, and McClain.

We sincerely trust that our citizens of both sexes will go and hear the remarks of the gentlemen, and reward them with a full audience. Let not old Huntingdon be behind its neighbors in the good work of redeeming the falling many.

A Present.

Mr. S. B. Chaney, the late teacher of the public school of this place, was the recipient of a handsome pair of slippers from the female portion of his scholars. This is an apt evidence of the esteem in which the scholars hold their teacher and also evinces the truth of their disappointment at his departure. We understand that the boys also purpose to bestow him a gift.

County and Poor House Statements.

Our columns are this week taken up with publishing the statements of Huntingdon county and the Poor House, for the past year. There are items of interest connected with these accounts that the citizens of the county will be instructed in perusing, and we therefore commend its perusal to our readers.

Give Her a Call.

Mrs. R. J. Sager has taken the Photograph rooms lately occupied by Mr. Birnbaum, and is prepared to give strict attention to the business. Persons wishing photographs should give her a call and examine specimens of her work. tf.

Notice.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. G. S. Haskins & Co., in our paper. This is one of the oldest and most favorably known houses in their line of trade. Their well established reputation is a perfect guarantee against unfair dealing, and any one wishing to purchase Jewelry of any description, will do well to try the scheme offered by Messrs. Haskins & Co. They list they advertise for one dollar each is certainly very attractive and offers a great chance to obtain useful and ornamental articles at a low price. 1t.

Bird seed, Mixed.

A good supply now on hand and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

Death of Robert M. S. Jackson.

Intelligence was received in this city yesterday, of the decease of Dr. Robert M. S. Jackson, formerly of Cresson, Cambria county, Pennsylvania. He died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, holding at the time the position of Medical Inspector of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and Acting Medical Director of the Department of Ohio. Dr. Jackson was widely known throughout the State, being distinguished for great force of character, decided opinions, and some eccentricity withal. He was a man of strong and generous feelings, and intense in his patriotism. As a scientific man he had few superiors in Pennsylvania. He was thoroughly versed in all departments of science, and as a geologist and botanist was specially distinguished. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Geological Commission, of which Professor Rodgers was chief, and very much of the results of that survey are due to the skill and industry of Dr. Jackson. He was an enthusiastic mountaineer, and believed that in the pure air of the Alleghenies the enervated and listless inhabitants of cities and the lowlands would find health, strength and energy. He published some years ago a work called "The Mountain," which is distinguished by a love of nature and by a scientific handling of the topics, which, without being too technical, is of a character to elevate the human mind and teach the reader to look from nature up to nature's God. Some of Dr. Jackson's views are bold and startling, but his fine command of language, his chaste and vigorous style, places the book among the most remarkable of its kind ever written. Dr. Jackson was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, and learned institutions. His character created for him warm friends wherever he was known, and his untimely death will not be unlamented.—*Phil'a Inquirer.*

—Dr. Robert Montgomery Smith Jackson was born at Alexandria, this county, and was, at the time of his death about fifty years of age. He received a liberal education, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania.

Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS 202ND. PENNA. VOLS., FAIRFAX STATION, VA. January 24, 1865.

Dedication of a Church in the Army.

MR. EDITOR.—On last Sabbath at two P. M. we dedicated in the name of Liberty and to the service of God our Chapel. An appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion by Chaplain Spencer of the 8th Illinois Cavalry. The congregation was large and attentive, and the exercises highly entertaining. The services were graced by the presence of our gallant Colonel and his dear little wife, both of whom are Christians indeed, in spirit, and in truth. After the sermon, I presented the congregation with a box of books, papers, tracts, &c., furnished by the Christian Commission. The scene now grew highly interesting. Strong men with arms extended, eyes sparkling, voices suppressed, were all bending eagerly forward with the emphasis on their lips—"Give me one! Give me one!" At the same time Mrs. Albright and the Colonel were both assisting in the distribution. Such an example before a regiment, "has more of honest fame" than language can adequately express. At night the church was again filled to overflowing, and a very interesting gospel sermon preached by Rev. A. Wilson Decker, Capt. of Co. K. The meeting is still in progress, and from its growing interest it will doubtless continue for weeks to come.

The erection of this famous Chapel was somewhat peculiar. In view of the vast amount of work in which the men were engaged, and, that we might not check the progress nor clog the wheels of Uncle Sam's chariot, it was wisely suggested by the Colonel that the church be built by volunteers,—such as might at times be off of other duty. It may seem a little novel that he himself went to the woods with the teams and got out the timber; but this seeming novelty will form an interesting page in the Colonel's military history. The men worked not only voluntarily, but faithfully until a large and commodious temple was completed, presenting quite an imposing appearance; hewed logs, ends gabled with pine poles, floored with "sacred soil," seated and pulpited with boards, heated with a large stove, and roofed with chapel flies, furnished by the Christian Commission. Tho' this stately edifice is too rustic to claim imitation of Grecian or Roman architecture, yet still there is a neatness about its mechanism which entitles it to a place, at least, among some of the temples of more modern times.

It is not a matter of much consideration for a large force, well disposed and not otherwise engaged, to build churches; but when a single regiment of Infantry and a battallion of Cavalry guard twelve miles of railroad; scorn the hills and valleys, from time to time, in search of Mosoby; put up Headquarters; and carry on, with a progress which challenges admiration, the building of four forts, besides guarding wood trains and doing all other duties incident to active army life,—and withal, put up a temple for the worship of God, it certainly reflects great credit upon the skill and untiring perseverance of the Colonel Commanding, and renders the men praiseworthy for their discipline, industry and obedience.

Yours truly, A. R. MILLER, Chaplain 202nd Penna. Vols.

Local Correspondence.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 27, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Again I appear before your readers for the purpose of answering "Wildwood's" correspondence in last week's paper in regard to the subject of matrimony.

Perhaps some will think the tone and sentiment of my present correspondence very inconsistent with that of my last. To such I would say, that if they observe closely they will perceive that I retract not an iota, but still maintain with equal tenacity my assertions.

It is an old and well known proverb that "circumstances alter cases," and this is indeed the truth in my position now. While I still assert that so long as the opposite sex cling to old foggyism, as so many of the present generation do, as to some fond idol, wrapped up in their own solitude, or I may say in their own selfishness,—while I say such a state of affairs exists in our ancient borough, I will not retract in the least from the assertion that we prefer to be styled "old maids, alias ancient virgins," than unite with such. Yet I rejoice to say that I have found, nay, even experienced, the fact that there are some few exceptions to the general rule, that all men are alike crabbed and selfish. As I sat in my lonely chamber—lonely for want of a fond companion to break the monotony of single life—musing over the pleasure and pangs of my present loneliness, as if by the hidden mysteries of magic there stood before me one of the images of my reveries. What could it mean? had man's nature changed? or had I conceived a mistaken opinion? To make a long story short: HE "popped the question." I find myself now fairly caught in the meshes of matrimony. I have found a companion to aid me in bearing the burdens of life, and, now, mistaken ones, I come boldly before you to inform you that there are some few meagre exceptions to the general rule, "that all men are alike!" And now, desponding sister, be up and doing—let no blind delusions lead you astray, be encouraged, stand out in martial array all the candidates for bachelorship in our town; then make a choice, and

"On your choice deliberate, nor rashly yield
A willing neck to Hymen's lasting yoke."

Make a wise selection; that selection made let there be no such thing as fail. Never let another leap year pass unimproved but believe me "a married life is a happy life."

To you, "Wildwood," I would say a word. If you are single, the contempt of society should follow you, and a mantle of shame your covering. If married, you deserve the approbation of all interested in the welfare of his fellow

No more, O "Wildwood," will your taunting appellation ancient virgins alias old maids be heeded. Go, be—if you are not now—a noble example for the imitation of your sex.

And now, know ye all—both men and women, old bachelors and young widowers, old maids and young ones, whether of pleasing countenance or hide as the night owl, whether with flaxen curls or raven ringlets, that now is the time for action.

Unless some injured one will take up the pen to answer the attack of Wildwood, this correspondence on our part ends; but let its effect be felt in after times. Will the lesson be lost? O let it not. Let perseverance be your watchword and believe me you will succeed.

Yours, with respect, MINERVA.

TRAVELLING POST OFFICES.—It is expected that post office cars, of the latest improved style, will be placed up on the Pennsylvania railroad about the first of February. The cars are nearly completed. They will prove a great convenience to the public, as letters can be mailed at a later hour than under the old arrangement.

New Musical Instruments.

A new stock of musical instruments have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. Violins from $3 to $50.—Guitars from $12 to $35; Banjos $8 and $9 50; Accordeons $6 to $15; Fifes, Bows, Strings, Rosin, Tail Boards, Bridges, Mouth Organs, and Jews Harps. tf.

The Best

And most extensive variety of Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses and Porte Monnaies ever offered in the country, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

Oysters.

Fresh Oysters by the can can be had at all times, at the residence of Saml. H. Shoemaker, in the rear of the Court House. tf.

Rabbits for Sale.

A pair of black and white rabbits for sale at this office. The purchaser can have them by paying the small sum of $2.50. tf.

"Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is withal not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by druggists.

Go it while You Can.

There are strong indications that sleighing will soon be over.

AVOID THE DRAFT

The Highest Bounty will be Paid!

CAPTAIN WM. F. JOHNSTON has received authority from the Governor and Adjutant General of the State, to recruit a company under the call for 300,000 men. He has the only authority that will be given in the county to raise a company. All those who are liable to draft will find it their advantage to call and enlist under him. The highest bounty will be paid to each recruit as soon as mustered in.

Enlist and don't wait to be drafted. By enlisting you go with friends and acquaintances—if you are drafted you get no bounty and are sent among strangers. Which do you prefer?

The company will have the choice of the Regiment they desire to join. A Recruiting Office has been opened in the Court House. As the time is very short, the 7th of February being the last day on which a recruit can be mustered in, there is no time to delay.

Huntingdon, January 30, 1865.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 20th ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. DAVID DECKER to Miss MARY JUSTICE, both of this place.

On the 19th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Col. John Huyett, by Rev. J. W. Love, Dr. A. J. Rogers, of Hollidaysburg, to Miss SUE L. HUYETT, of Huntingdon co.

On the 5th ult., at the bride's parents, by Rev. John Guss, Mr. Wm. M. McClain to Miss MARY E. GREEN, both of Huntingdon co.

DIED,

In Elmira Hospital, Elmira N. Y., January 17th, JAMES A. NOBLE, of Tod township, this county, aged 26 years. The deceased was a member of Co. F, 9th Pennsylvania cavalry.

In Clay township, on the 20th Jan., SARAH ANN, consort of Jno. B. Moreland, in the 29th year of her age.

Near Mill Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the 22d ult., MARTIN S. RICKETS, son of David and Mary Rickets; in his 18th year.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 1.

Saxey and Extra Family Flour	$9,75@10,50
Common and Superfine	$9,75@13,00
Rye Flour	$3,75
Corn Meal	$3 bl $3,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,85@2,90
Fair and Prime Red	$2,70@2,80
Rye	$1,75
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,05
Oats	92
Barley	$ bu $2,00
Cloverseed, 64lbs	$16,50
Timothy	$6,25
Flaxseed	$2,50
Wool	100@112
Hides	12

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱bbl	$12,50
Extra do do	6,25
White Wheat	2,45
Red Wheat	2,40
Rye	1,85
Corn	1,05
Oats	90
Cloverseed	18,00
Flaxseed	2,00
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD

TOBACCO AND SEGARS

CHEAP, IS AT

D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865-3m.*

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf.

MUSIC BOOKS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy: 40 setts of Quadrilles, (including Waltz, Polka and Schottische) with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cartra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c, for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 800 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figures, Polka, Schottische, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Cornet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1866-tf.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENDID ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 15, 1864

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Kid Lasting Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Jan. 8, 1865.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be CLOTHED, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for,

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty, BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes. ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are especially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Nov. 23, '64.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf J. M. WISE.

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sowell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT, J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma'64

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the Premium over all others in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Feb,1865

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

NOW
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
BARGAINS FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

COUGH AND MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MARVELLOUS COUGH BALSAM.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhœa

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. W. HILDEBRAND,

WITH

WILSON, ANDERSON & CERNEA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 415 Market Street, Philada.,

Between 4th and 5th, North Side.

Nov 23, 1864-2m*

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th.,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADYS' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!

Sept. 7, '64. 3m.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 18, 1864-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

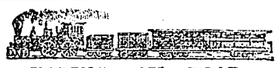
—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M, and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 23 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	EXPRESS.	EXPRESS.	HALF'MORE MAIL.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD MAIL.	EXPRESS.	HARR'G, ACC.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 53	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 40
5 23	4 58	12 01	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 33	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23
5 50	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	6 05	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 40	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	6 26	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 30	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 33	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 10	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 10
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Even'g	Morn'g	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. Morn'g	Eve n'
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 47	AR 6 20
6 00	8 20	McConnellstown,	11 12	6 00
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 58	5 47
6 43	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 40	5 40
			LE 11 06	5 27
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run,	AR 11 01	5 20
7 19	9 08	Rough & Ready,	10 49	5 08
7 40	9 21	Cove,	10 31	4 51
7 49	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	10 25	LE 4 50
AR 8 10	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 4 40
	LE 9 55			
	10 15	Riddlesburg,		4 19
	10 23	Hopewell,		4 21
	10 33	Piper's Run,		3 55
	10 00	Hamilton,		3 36
	11 12	Bloody Run,		3 24
	AR 11 15	Mount Dallas,		LE 3 20

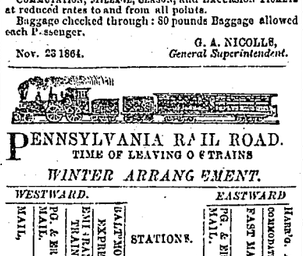
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR 9 40	
	10 15	Coalmont,	9 25	
	10 20	Crawford,	9 15	
	AR 10 30	Dudley,	LE 9 10	

Broad Top City,

Huntingdon Nov. 9, 1864. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	12,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2½	" " "	9,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand. }	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { to run steam or hand. }	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of *garments* may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

Christmas and Bridal Presents.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY, is the best medicine ever offered to the public, For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used but three fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age, and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.

I am yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.

ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success. Yours affectionately,
JAMES M'ALISTER.

My residence is No. 128 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.

PITTSBURG, April 19th, 1864.

CANNONSBURG, WASHINGTON Co., April 12, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name, and I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for a half day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them. Yours with respect,
JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife has been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lay in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the court with me, said, "Why don't you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine and before my wife had the half of it used she was cured. It is now more than a year since and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to on oath.

Yours truly,
LEWIS HILKE,
Ryan's Court.

PITTSBURG, April 11th, 1864.

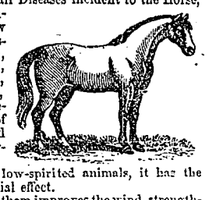
R. E. SELLERS & Co., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, to whom all orders should be sent.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dec. 7, 3m

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1865. THE 1865.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Copsists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS!. BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You How TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving vast amount of property, and vexatior litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for cash on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ist Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

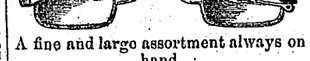
ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of *miscellaneous* and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

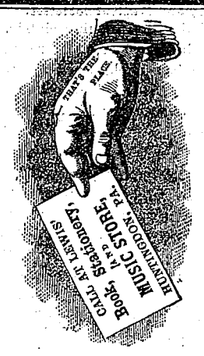
SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1865,
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEA